

## APPENDIX E: INVENTORY

The following structures and sites on Smith Hill are of architectural, environmental, or historic importance. Each entry has significance either in itself, by association, or, in the case of some buildings, as representative examples of a common architectural type.

The names associated with many buildings are generally the names of the earliest known owner or the builder identified, for the most part, through deed research.

Entries are listed alphabetically by street and then in numerical order by address. Unless otherwise noted, all buildings are of wood-frame construction.

\*\* Listed in the National Register

\* Proposed for nomination to the National Register



Fig. 66: State Prison (ca 1845).  
Courtesy of the [Rhode Island Historical Society](#): RHi x3 1657.

### ADMIRAL STREET

**Union Paper Company, formerly the Oriental Mill Complex (1861):** The 3-story brick mill, now somewhat altered, has a low gable roof and stair towers in the centers of the east and west elevations; the tower on the Whipple Street side has a bracketed helm roof above the belfry. The regular fenestration, the oculus windows in the gable ends, and the severe modillion raking and eaves cornices are characteristic of the period. The Oriental Mill, one of the oldest manufactories of cotton cloth in Providence, was established by the Reed family in 1861 and later operated by the J.P. Campbell Company. By 1901 the mill produced over four and a half million yards of cotton goods annually and employed 250 workers, many of whom lived in cottages on nearby Whipple and Fillmore Streets.

**\*\*97 Esek Hopkins House (1756 et seq.):** In 1751, Hopkins moved from Newport to Providence, where he purchased a 200-acre retreat. The land was unsuitable for farming, and Hopkins continued to pursue his maritime interests. By 1756, he had completed the ½-story, gambrel-roof portion of the dwelling, which continued to house his family during his tenure as Commander-in-Chief of the newly created American navy from 1775 To 1777. Following his dismissal by the Continental Congress, Hopkins served in the Rhode Island General Assembly until 1785. After his death in 1802, his descendants added the 2-story, gable-roof section and the 1-story ell to the southwest of the original structure. Its present state reflects both the alterations made by Hopkins's descendants in the 19th century and the restorations of 1908 (when the house was given to the city), of the late 1950s, and of 1978. Since 1908, the house has been operated as a museum.

### ALMA STREET

Filled with 2½-story, gable-end-to-the-street houses, this short street was almost completely developed during the mid1880s as investment properties by non-Smith Hill residents. The houses on Alma Street are nearly identical, and in their generally unaltered state evince the standard 2-family dwelling type constructed when Smith Hill was the most rapidly growing part of Providence; as such, it is a significant part of the proposed Chalkstone, Pekin, Douglas, and Candace Streets Historic District.

### ARLINE STREET

**30 Department of Transportation Maintenance Headquarters (1927):** Built for the Department of Transportation, this 2-story building with flat roof and pier-and-spandrel construction represents the waxing influence of the machine aesthetic on Art Deco, a combination appropriate to industrial buildings; in design terms, it was one of the first modernistic buildings erected by the state government.

### BATH STREET

**\*115 to 141 (odd) Dickhaut Houses (1883):** Built by Andrew Dickhaut, a major to 141 investor in Smith Hill real estate during the last two decades of the 19th century, these small, 1½-story, 3-bay, side-hall-plan cottages were rented by employees in the numerous nearby industries along the Woonasquatucket River to the south. The Dickhaut cottages are the largest intact group of small, workers' dwellings extant in Providence and represent an important alternative to multi-family housing--the small but more private single-family house.

### BERNON STREET

**28-30 Catherina Lynn House (1896):** This 2½-story, late Queen Anne tenement with cross-gable roof and large octagonal corner turret is far more elaborate than most multiple-family dwellings erected on Smith Hill. The Lynn House was occupied by its owners--as were many of the more elaborate multiple-family houses in the neighborhoods--who rented out the other units.

**37 Joseph Baker House (ca 1864):** A 1½-story flank-gable-roof cottage with hooded center entrance flanked by bay windows, the Baker House is typical of the modest structures built around mid-century when the area beyond Smith and Orms Streets was first divided into house lots; it is distinguished by the round-head recessed panels in the corner pilasters and good bracketed detailing. Baker was a moulder with a shop at 12 Steeple Street.

**42-60 Andrew Dickhaut Heirs Row (1891):** Composed of nine attached 4-bay units, each with its own private entrance, the 2-story, flat-roof structure is unique in Providence multiple-family housing of this period but is not unlike public-funded, low-income housing erected by cities throughout the nation in the 1940s and 1950s.

**55 Charles G. Arnold House (ca 1850):** One-and-a-half stories high with irregular fenestration and gable roof set end to the street, this house was built as an investment property by Arnold. It is the oldest extant house on the Lydia Allen Dorr Plat of 1847.

**65 Patrick Shanley House (ca 1860):** Two-and-a-half stories high with a flaring gable roof set end to the street, the 3-bay-facade, side-hall-plan Shanley House follows the most typical 19th-century plan. Shanley was an Irish-born carpenter who lived in this house with his wife Mary, also born in Ireland, and their seven children.

### BROWNELL STREET

**19 Capitol Chambers (ca 1915):** Built in a vaguely Colonial-cum-mission style, the 3½-story, stucco-sheathed structure with a hip roof and bracketed cornice has 1-story porches on both side elevations. Capitol Chambers was constructed as a lodging house in the middle of the second decade of this century, probably to provide space for those who came to Providence to transact state business.

**52-54 Frederic S. Gardiner House (ca 1893):** A 2½-story, late Queen Anne dwelling with a cross-gable roof, the Gardiner House is finely detailed with recessed arches in the gable ends, 2-story bay windows, a 2-story entrance porch on the facade, and decorative shingling. Gardiner, a music teacher with studios downtown on Westminster Street, occupied this house with his family.

**56-58 Albert A. Boutelle House (1892):** Two-and-half-stories high with a cross-gable roof and a smaller projecting gable on the entrance porch and diaper-work panels in the gable ends.

**57 Mowry-Nicholson House (1856, 1864, 1877):** Built by the contracting firm Mowry and Steere as William G.R. Mowry's residence, the house was originally a cruciform-plan Italianate villa. William T. Nicholson, owner of Nicholson File Company, bought the house in 1865 to be closer to his mills on the Woonasquatucket River at Acorn Street. He remodeled the building in 1867 and in 1877 completed a northwest addition including the 3½-story tower with oculus windows and a steeply pitched roof. The shed dormer on the cross-gable roof was added in the early 20th century, perhaps in the mid-1920s when the building was divided into small apartments.

#### CALAIS STREET

**43-45 Patrick Conway House (1873):** This 2½-story, flank-gable-roof, 6-bay-facade tenement contains four units. Built by Conway, a teamster, this dwelling, because of its proximity to Brown and Sharpe, housed workers at that mill in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

#### CAMDEN AVENUE

**51 Charles Kelley House (ca 1875):** Set end to the street, the 1½-story, gable-roof house has a 2-bay facade with a large bay window and a hooded entrance. Decorative trim includes a diamond-pattern jig-saw cornice and hood molds over the side and attic windows. Kelley is listed as a sexton in Providence directories of the period. His handsomely detailed cottage is typical of the small, single-family houses built on Smith Hill in the 1870s, mostly by Irishmen.

**83 Charles Dowler House (1867):** Two-and-a-half stories high with a flank-gable roof and a 3-bay facade, the Dowler House is distinguished by its round-head windows on the second story and its dentil cornice. This is the first of two houses built on Smith Hill by Charles Dowler, a native of Birmingham, England, who came to Providence in 1863 as a gunsmith to make munitions for the Union effort in the Civil War. More modest than Dowler's second house (581 Smith Street, q.v.), the Camden Street building is distinctive for its second-story fenestration.

#### CANDACE STREET

**31 Providence Public Library, Smith Hill Branch (1932):** Albert Harkness of Providence designed this 1½-story, hip-roof, brick building with a projecting central entrance pavilion. It superseded the North End Branch of the Public Library which had been established in 1910 under the auspices of the North End Working Girls Club and was located in rented quarters at 49 Orms Street.

**32 John T. Reilly House (1874):** A classic 2½-story, end-gable, 2-bay-facade, 2-family dwelling, the Reilly House has a side-hall entrance flanked by a 2-story bay window on the facade, and is trimmed with simple, stock, bracketed detailing. Reilly was a cigar-box maker who rented accommodations for his family on nearby Bernon Street until he moved here.

**55 John T. Rafferty House (1877):** Two-and-a-half stories high with a gable roof set end to the street and bracketed trim, the Rafferty House, like 32 Candace, is typical of the hundreds of 2-family houses erected in Providence--and especially on Smith Hill--between 1875 and 1895. Rafferty was a carpenter and probably built the house himself.

#### CHAD BROWN STREET

**Chad Brown-Admiral Terrace Housing Project (1941-1942, 1950-1951):** Maximilian Untersee was the supervising architect for this project built by the Housing Authority of the City of Providence, created in 1939 as a result of the special committee appointed by the City Council in 1937 to study low-cost housing and slum clearance. Chad Brown, the first of seven similar housing projects, rose on thirteen acres of unimproved land bounded by Chad Brown, March, Berkshire, and June Streets; the Admiral Terrace project, completed in 1951, increase to 590 the number of dwellings units in the 2-story, brick structures. Built with Federal funding--first provided by the Wagner-Steagall Act of 1937--to provide temporary low-income housing, the Chad Brown-Admiral Terrace Project had become a place of last resort for individuals on fixed income by the late 1950s. The deterioration of the project in the 1960s and 1970s has led to the recent efforts to refurbish Providence housing projects: beginning in the spring of 1977, a plan was implemented to improve conditions in the Chad Brown project, including improvements to existing units and demolition of many neglected and irreparable vandalized units.

#### CHALKSTONE AVENUE

**491-493 House (1891):** Built by Prescott O. Clarke, the prominent Providence architect (principal in Clarke and Howe), this 2½-story Queen Anne double house has a cross-gable roof and symmetrical massing. Clarke built several investment properties on Smith Hill in the late 1880s and early 1890s, but most are tenements; the double house is rare in Smith Hill, which was filling rapidly with tenements and three-deckers by the 1890s.

**503½ - 506½ Thomas Davis House (ca 1850):** The original Davis House was a cruciform plan, 1½-story Greek Revival cottage with a 3-bay facade, which is still intact at 503 1/2 Chalkstone. When the area was platted into house lots and filled with tenements in the 1890s, the structure was divided into the T-shape building at 503½ Chalkstone and the rectangular building at 507½. Davis was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, in 1806, emigrated to Providence as a child, and made his fortune in jewelry manufacturing. Further, he was active in state intellectual and political life until his death in 1891. He was elected as an abolitionist to the United States House of Representatives in 1852. While a native Irishman and the first of his countrymen to represent Rhode Island in Washington, Davis was more closely allied to the existing Yankee society than to the growing number of Irish immigrants. His wife, Paulina Wright Davis, was an ardent supporter of women's suffrage, and her salons, both at this house and at the stately gothic mansion the Davises built in 1869 at the corner of Chalkstone Avenue and Raymond Street, were filled with intellectual luminaries who discussed the vital issues of the day. Upon his death, Davis left this second house and grounds to the City of Providence; Davis Park has remained an important part of the City's recreational facilities even after the replacement of the main house by the Veterans' Hospital in the late 1940s.

**532 Daniel McDuff House (ca 1867):** This 2½-story house—basically a very simple, late Greek Revival house—has a flank-gable roof and a 5-bay facade with center entrance. McDuff, listed as a laborer in Providence directories, bought two lots of the A. C. Smith Plat in 1858, but did not complete his house until 1867. McDuff and his family remained in this house until well into the 20th century.

**543 Smith Hill Market, now Marcal Cleaners (1922):** Typical of the small structures that house neighborhood businesses and were built along major arteries beginning in the second decade of the 20th century, this clapboard, 1-story, flat-roof structure has its original store fronts of plate-glass display windows flanking recessed entrances to each of the two halves. The stepped parapet above the facade continues to carry advertising signs for the businesses below.

**551-553 Erastus N. Steere House I (1856):** This 2½-story, Greek Revival house has a cross-gable roof, stucco sheathing, heavy lintels over its upper-story windows, and modillion raking and eaves cornice. Built by one of the most important mid-19th century speculative developers on Smith Hill, the Steere House was the first dwelling erected on the 1856 Hardenburg Purchase Plat, which included Camden Avenue, Danforth Street, and Charlotte Street (now closed). Steere developed part of the Hardenburg Plat and continued to invest in real estate until the 1880s.

In 1875, Steere moved to a more fashionable Second Empire House at 50 Common Street. By the early 20th century this building had been converted to flats on the upper stories, and the first floor had been altered to accommodate a store; such conversions were common during that period on major traffic arteries on Smith Hill.

**619 United Presbyterian Church (1895):** A late Victorian Richardsonian Romanesque structure of brick with brown-stone-and-slate trim, this church has a steep gable roof set end to the street, round-head windows in the facade, and a corner tower with an arcade belfry. Located here to serve the rapidly increasing population at the western edge of Smith Hill and beyond, the United Presbyterian Church continued to play an active role in Smith Hill community affairs, through such agencies as its senior-citizen programs into the 1970s.

**660-662 Elisee J. Bourneuf House (1891):** Two-and-a-half stories with an end-gable roof and a 2-story bay window on the facade, this house has a double entrance under a turned-spindle porch. Bourneuf, a blacksmith, built this 2-family house, typical of those on this part of Chalkstone Avenue, soon after building lots were first offered for sale here in the 1887 Mason and Okie Plat.

#### CHERRY STREET

**37 Welcome Angell House (ca 1837):** Three stories with a low hip roof and a 5-bay facade with center entrance, the Angell House is typical of the dwellings that were erected on this portion of Smith Hill following its platting for house lots in 1830. This house was probably built by Angell himself: he was a carpenter and worked, like many of his trade, out of a shop at the rear of his property. This house has been enlarged and altered since its construction.

#### COMMON STREET

**47 Niles B. Schubarth House II (1874):** This imposing, 2½-story, High Victorian, mansard-roof house has a 3-bay facade with matching 2-story bay windows flanking a large central portico (the design of the present portico suggests an early 20th-century origin; the original porch was probably replaced at that time). A hooded door--perhaps originally a window--at the second-story level and an eccentric "sunbonnet" dormer in the attic accent the center entrance. A handsome wrought-iron fence surrounds the property and makes its small front lawn, a rarity in Smith Hill by the 1870s, seem all the more grand. Schubarth, a civil engineer and landscaper (he laid out the original portion of Swan Point Cemetery and the central portion of the North Burial Ground), had no sooner finished his adjacent house at 49 Common Street than he began construction on this more elaborate dwelling, probably designing it himself.

**49 Niles B. Schubarth House I (1872):** This 2½-story, mansard-roof dwelling with a 3-bay facade and hooded side-hall entrance is typical of the relatively few middle-class houses

erected on Smith Hill in the 1870s. Schubarth, who listed himself as an architect as well as a civil engineer in Providence directories, probably designed this house.

**50 Erastus N. Steere House II (1875):** This 2½-story, flank-gable-roof house as an investment property. He sold it in 1859 to Charles A. Young. The bay windows on the first story and the hood over the door are late 19th-century additions.

**59 Thomas H. Angell House (ca 1855):** Angell, a grocer, build this 2½-story, flank-gable-roof house as an investment property. He sold it in 1859 to Charles A. Young. The bay windows on the first story and the hood over the door are late 19th-century additions.

#### DAVIS STREET

**19 Saint Patrick's School (1871):** The design of this 3-story brick structure is quite similar to other Roman Catholic schools of the period: the low hip roof; the regularly spaced, segmental-arch windows; and the shallow, pedimented central pavilion relate this structure to Saint Mary's School in Newport and Saint Joseph's School in Providence. The building housed Saint Patrick's Grammar School from 1871 to 1923, and it served as a high school from 1933 to 1939; it continues to house parish activities. (See separate entry for Saint Patrick's Parish, 83 Smith Street.)

**60 House, now Rhode Island State Employees Association (ca 1832):** Typical of the late Federal style houses in Providence, this 2-story structure was built with a 3-bay facade--now extended one bay to the south--and a hip roof with monitor. This is the oldest extant building on the Smith Hill Plat of 1830.

**90 George M. Grant House (1868):** One of the few dwellings remaining in the easternmost part of Smith Hill, the 2-story Grant House has a 3-bay facade with a hooded center entrance and a round-head window in a central cross gable in the hip roof. Grant, a blacksmith with a shop at 6 North Main Street, lived in this house for many years; in 1882 he added the 2-story ell at the rear. By the second decade of this century, however, it had been converted to a boarding house.

#### DOVE STREET

**24, 30, 34, 41, 49, 53 Houses (ca 1945-1960):** A group of 1- and 1½-story single-family dwellings, these ranch houses, along with a couple of isolated examples, represent the extent of post-World War II single-family housing built on Smith Hill. This tract of land had remained vacant throughout the 19th and 20th centuries.

#### DOUGLAS AVENUE

**24 Congregation of the Sons of Jacob Synagogue (1905-1920):** Harry Marsh was the architect for this two-story structure. Sited on a 1-story basement, the building has a low gable roof behind a stepped parapet at the entrance end. Built to

serve the large community of Russian Jews who settled around the eastern end of Orms Street and Chalkstone Avenue (and also on Lippitt Hill), this synagogue was dedicated in 1905. The congregation at first built only the lower portion of the building. The superstructure was completed in 1920; the cornices and roof have been heavily altered since. Now the congregation has decreased considerably in size as members moved from the congested ghetto, which has now been largely demolished by urban renewal and the construction of Interstate Highway 95.

**133-137 Douglas Avenue Fire Station (1902):** Sanders and Thornton were the architects for this 2½-story, brick, Colonial Revival fire station. The structure is distinguished by its white stone trim and the projecting corner tower. Used as a fire station by the city for almost fifty years, the facility was replaced by the Admiral Street station in 1949. The city sold the building in 1955, at which time it was converted to commercial use.

**209 Hennessey-McHale Block, now the Armenian American Civic Club (ca 1873):** The 3½-story, brick structure has store fronts on the first story and three evenly spaced windows on the upper stories; all fenestration of the facade is crowned with keystone hood molds. The hip roof is a later alteration. Hennessey, a grocer who lived at 19 Mulberry, rented this building to the McHale family which operated a grocery store on the first floor and lived upstairs between 1874 and 1926; the McHales bought the building in 1892. It has been the home of the Armenian American Civic Club since 1940, thus continuing to house an important neighborhood center.

**(265) Saint Patrick's Cemetery (1843):** One of the oldest Roman Catholic cemeteries in Rhode Island, Saint Patrick's Cemetery was established by the parish's first priest, the Reverend William Wiley; it is the final resting place of a number of the earliest Irish immigrants to Rhode Island. The section set aside for the Sisters of Mercy, who came to Providence beginning in 1851 to take charge of teaching in Roman Catholic schools, has been designated a Rhode Island Historic Cemetery. At the center are divided into four quadrants, is the tomb of the Reverend Patrick Lamb, the second pastor of Saint Patrick's (1854-1967). Today the small (approximately eight acres) cemetery is filled.

#### DUKE STREET

**\*6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18 Andrew Dickhaut Heirs Houses (ca 1897):** These seven identical workers' cottages exemplify the Queen Anne mode of the late 19th century at its simplest: 1½-stories high with gable roofs set end to the street, they were originally clapboarded with decorative shingle panels, and their facades were articulated with bay windows and turned-spindle porches. This more elaborate treatment distinguishes these dwellings from the earlier cottages Dickhaut and his heirs built on Fillmore, Lydia, and Bath Streets (q.v.). Andrew Dickhaut had died in 1893, and this group of cottages represents the last speculative building undertaken by his family on Smith Hill.



This more elaborate treatment distinguishes these dwellings from the earlier cottages Dickhaut and his heirs built on Fillmore, Lydia, and Bath Streets (q.v.). Andrew Dickhaut had died in 1893, and this group of cottages represents the last speculative building undertaken by his family on Smith Hill. **7 Patrick Donnelly House (ca 1865):** Donnelly was a mason, and his 11/2-story cottage with a 3-bay facade and center entrance is an excellent example of a common mid-19th-century housing type on Smith Hill.

#### ESTEN STREET

**10 Patrick Denahy House (18th century, probably before 1750):** Moved to this site ca 1857, the 2 1/2-story house has a flank-gable roof with an overhang on the southern end. Its facade has an irregularly spaced 5-bay treatment on the first story and four irregularly spaced windows on the second; the center entrance is articulated by a Federal-style doorway with engaged colonettes and side and transom lights. This house was originally a 3-bay, flank-gable-roof house with a massive chimney directly behind the entrance hall. The Federal detailing was added early in the 19th century, probably after the house was extended two bays on its present northern side. The massive chimney was removed, no doubt, when the house was brought to this site by Patrick Denahy, a tailor who had previously lived on State Street.

#### FELIX STREET

First opened in 1884 as part of the Mason and Okic Plat, Felix Street documents the rapid change in form of multiple-family dwellings that occurred in the late 19th and early 20th centuries: the 2 1/2-story, 3-bay, rectangular house, dating from the early 1880s, such as 21 Felix; the 2 1/2-story, cross-gable-roof dwelling with projecting bay windows and porches, built beginning in the late 1880s, such as 56-58 Felix; and the variety of forms used for the three-decker, from the irregularly massed Queen Anne mode employed at 39-41 Felix in the late 1890s to the simple box of 64-66 Felix, built ca 1925.

#### FILLMORE STREET

**Houses (ca 1875-1885):** These 1 1/2 workers' cottages set gable end to the street are typical of those built in the late 19th century on Smith Hill. Many are identical to those built on Bath and Lydia Streets (q.v.) by Andrew Dickhaut, who constructed at least five of these.

#### FRANCIS STREET

**106 Rhode Island Medical Society Building (1911-1912):** Clark, Howe and Homer, one of the leading Providence architectural firms in the Colonial Revival movement of the early 20th century, designed this 2-story Federal Revival brick building with sandstone trim. The 5-bay facade has a center entrance surmounted by a segmental-arch pedimented window.

A wide modillion cornice separates the second story from the parapet which surrounds the flat roof. The format of this building is derived from 18th-century British and early 19th-century Adam and Adamesque town-house prototypes in which the second floor was the principal story. Here, the tall 2nd-story windows are set in blind arches and are set off with shallow wrought-iron balconies. This architecturally sophisticated building is the first permanent home of the Rhode Island Medical Society, a professional organization founded in 1812. **144 Apartment Building (ca 1894):** Built by Ann Francis Brown, this 3-story, hip-roof structure has brick sheathing on the first story and wood shingles on the upper stories. Similar in style to many contemporary three-deckers, this apartment building is one of the earlier of its type in the city.

#### HAYES STREET

**115 Gloria Dei Lutheran Church (1928):** The Swedish architect Martin Hedmark collaborated with the Providence firm of Jackson, Robertson and Adams in the design of this extremely unusual structure. Founded by 75 Swedish immigrants in 1890, the congregation had exceeded 700 by the 1920s and had outgrown the original facilities on this site. Hedmark's design for the church draws from precedents in his homeland, such as the Gripsholms Slott, and unifies this vernacular style with an elaborate trinitarian iconography and traditional ecclesiastical format into the most architecturally noteworthy 20th-century church in Providence. The exterior of the brick-and-limestone building is dominated by two towers, the taller eastern one culminating in a cross. The simple grey stucco interior is distinguished by ornate wooden candelabra and its original furniture.

#### INTERSTATE HIGHWAY 95

(1962 et seq.) Although planning of a major interstate highway system was under discussion as early as the 1930s, it was only in the mid-1950s that this national highway system took form. Local discussion of a north-south freeway began in the late 1940s, and the location of the road was debated throughout the 1950s; work began in 1962. The construction of this highway was a major force in the post-war deterioration and disintegration of the Smith Hill neighborhood. Cutting a wide path through the oldest portion of Smith Hill, the highway not only eliminated nearly 100 dwellings and displaced some 600 residents, but also separated Saint Patrick's church from many of its parishioners.

#### JEFFERSON STREET

**\*17 Nelson C. Northup House (1853):** One of the most elaborate transitional Greek Revival-Italianate style houses in Providence, the well preserved Northup House is two-and-a-half stories high with a pedimented end-gable roofline surmounted by a large octagonal cupola.

The 3-bay facade has heavy quoins and, to one side, a hooded entrance with pendant drops and colored, etched, Venetian glass in the transom and side lights. The house sits on a high, granite basement, and its side yard is enclosed by a handsome wrought-iron fence. Northup was a grocer who later turned to real-estate speculation. His success in real estate is evinced by the substantiality of his house.

**Jefferson Street Baptist Church, now Saints Sahag and Mesrob Armenian Apostolic Church (1868):** Built in a simplified Venetian Gothic style for the Baptist congregation centered around Holden and Park Streets, this rugged brick structure has alternating brown and white radiating voussoirs over its round-arch door and window openings, and its well proportioned polygonal tower, centered in the facade, had until the 1930s a tall steeple that was a prominent local landmark. It is now topped by a large, blue, illuminated cross that is equally visible. When the Baptists merged with several other congregations in 1913, thus vacating the building, it was sold to the Armenians, whose rapid growth on Smith Hill in the early years of the 20th century required their finding facilities for religious and social gatherings. The reconsecrated building was named for two 5th-century Armenian saints whose work in the creation of a national language and the translation of the Bible into Armenian was a major step in the cultural unification of the Armenian people.

#### JEWETT STREET

**27-29 Ann Holden House (ca 1855):** Two-and-a-half stories high with a gable roof set end to the street, this house has a 3-bay facade, a bracketed hood over the side-hall entrance, and a bracketed cornice. It was built probably as an investment by one of the Holden family soon after the Holden estate—which occupied land bounded by Smith, Promenade, and Holden Streets and I-95—was divided and sold for house lots in 1850. **44 Elizabeth T. Brownell House (ca 1855):** Greek Revival in style, this 2 1/2-story, flank-gable-roof structure has a hooded double center entrance, corner pilaster strips, and a broad entablature. Double Greek Revival homes are rare in Providence, though a number of Federal and Italianate examples are known. Like other heirs of the Holden estate, Mrs. Brownell chose to build an income-producing structure on her property; she herself occupied half of the building from the early 1870s until her death in 1886.

**50-54 Blanchard Tenements (ca 1874):** Built by several members of the Blanchard family, these two identical buildings are both 2 1/2-story blocks with flank-gable roofs, center entrances, and regularly spaced bay and sash windows. Flats in these privately owned tenements were rented by workers at the adjacent Brown and Sharpe factory.

**207-209, 211-213, 215-217, 219-221 Malinowitz-Charron Houses (ca 1927):** Harry Malinowitz and Max Charron built these four identical two-deckers with hip roofs.

Similar in style to contemporary three-deckers, which this two-decker form gradually supplemented in the 1920s, these dwellings have 2-story, full-width porches across their facades; shingle-clad parapets in place of balustrades; and short, paired piers rather than columns. Malinowitz and Charron, born into Russian Jewish immigrant families, were both more actively involved in other businesses than real-estate speculation; they both may have grown up on Smith Hill, but, like many other immigrants, had moved away from the ghettos and assimilated themselves into the larger community.

#### LYDIA STREET

**55, 59, 61, 65, 67, 69, 73 Andrew Dickhaut Houses (1891):** Seven identical workers' cottages, one-and-a-half stories high with gable roofs set end to the street and 3-bay facades, form a group almost identical to those Dickhaut erected on Bath Street in 1883; only the mirror reversal of plan distinguishes one group from the other.

**99 Robert Pettis House (1893):** Two-and-a-half stories high with a 2-bay facade and a gable roof set end to the street, this 2-family house is typical of the many erected by Pettis and other developers in the Smith Hill area. This well preserved example retains its nicely detailed rectangular bay window and heavy hood with pendants over the front door.

#### MULBERRY STREET

**19 John B. Hennessey House (ca 1855):** This handsome, 2-story Italianate house has a low hip roof and a square central cupola. The 3-bay facade has a hooded center entrance flanked by paired round-head windows. Hennessey was born in Ireland in 1817; and after immigrating to this country, he married his wife, Margaret, a native of Massachusetts. His success in the grocery business permitted the construction of this substantial dwelling for his family, which included seven children by 1860, and of a commercial block at 209 Douglas Avenue (q.v.) in 1873.

#### OAKLAND AVENUE

**83 Henry Boyce House (ca 1873):** Two-and-a-half stories high with a hip roof with cross gables, this house has a 3-bay facade with a central entrance flanked by 2-story bay windows. Boyce, a machinist, moved his family to the open spaces of the Oaklands Plat soon after it was first opened for development in 1871.

**145 Temple Beth David-Anshei Kovno Congregation (1954):** Tom Russillo was the architect for this modern brick structure with an applied tetrastyle pedimented portico. The home of two congregations which merged in 1970, this temple evinces the changing demographics on Smith Hill in this century. Temple Beth David, a Conservative synagogue, was founded on lower Chalkstone Avenue in 1892, where it

Anshei Kovno Congregation, also established around the turn of the century, was founded by emigrants from Kovno, Lithuania; their synagogue on Orms Street was condemned in 1962 for the construction of I-95, but they continued to worship in the area--at 45 Orms Street--until merging with Temple Beth David in 1970.

**\* Oakland Avenue Historic District (ca 1910-1925):** The northern portion of Oakland Avenue--and adjacent Sparrow and Eaton Streets and Pembroke Avenue--contains one of the finest concentrations of well preserved three-deckers in Providence. Stylistically these range from a late Queen Anne mode at 97 Oakland Avenue (ca 1910) with bay windows and turned-spindle porches, to a monumental, hip-roof, rectangular box with pier-supported porches across all three stories of the facade. Unlike earlier three-deckers built specifically as working-class tenements, most of these dwellings were designed for middle- and lower middle-class families and featured larger parlors, dining rooms, more bedrooms, and occasionally-butler's pantries.

#### ORMS STREET

**161 J. A. Sheldon House (1871):** A trifle more modish than other cottages built contemporarily on Smith Hill, the 1 1/2-story, cross-gable-roof Sheldon House is built on a T-shape plan and makes use of the irregular fenestration and gothicizing influences--like the window detail--then in vogue. Sheldon, a foreman at the nearby American Screw Company plant, moved from nearby on Smith Hill to this house upon its completion.

**162 Horace Crossman House (ca 1849):** This 1 1/2-story, endgable-roof, Greek Revival cottage is typical of the small dwellings erected on Smith Hill in the 1840s and 1850s. Crossman was a machinist who no doubt worked at one of the nearby mills.

**216 Yeomans-Oldfield House (1845):** Two stories high with a low hip roof above wide eaves, this 1-family dwelling has a 5-bay facade with a center entrance flanked by side lights and crowned with a broad entablature. Yeomans, a baker, built this house on speculation between March and September of 1845, when he sold it to John Oldfield. The 5-bay-facade format, popular in Providence from the mid-18th through mid-19th centuries, is here wedded to the bold plasticity of the emerging aesthetic of Romantic Classicism, exemplified by the heavy lintels and wide eaves.

**225 Margaret McIver House (ca 1873):** This 2 1/2-story mansardroof house has a bracketed cornice above its 3-bay facade with a bracketed center-entrance portico; a carriage house similar in style to the main house is at the rear of the lot. John McIver, listed as a carpenter in Providence directories, and his family were first listed at this address in 1874; previously they had lived on Benefit and on Cady Streets. McIver's profession suggests that he may have built the house himself. In scale and style it is more elaborate than other contemporary dwellings in the neighborhood.

**344 William F. Goff House (ca 1883):** Typical of Providence vernacular architecture of the early 1880s, this 2 1/2-story house with a mansard roof has a 2-bay facade with a bracketed entrance portico and a bracketed 2-story bay window. Goff was a machinist and, like many other residents of Smith Hill, probably located here because of the area's proximity to nearby industry.

**\*377 Baxter-Dickhaut House (ca 1844):** Greek Revival in style, this 1 1/2-story house has a T-shape plan and cross gable roof with a hexagonal cupola at the gable intersection. Nathan Baxter, who built the house, sold it almost immediately, and it changed hands often for forty years until purchased in 1881 by Andrew Dickhaut, who lived here until his death in 1895. The house occupied a large tract of land bounded by Orms, Duke, Smith, and Bath Streets, and Dickhaut, who invested heavily in Smith Hill real estate, built workers' cottages on both the Bath and Duke Streets (q.v.) portions of the original lot.

#### PARK STREET

**57 Veterans Memorial Auditorium (1928, 1951):** Osgood and Osgood, the architectural firm which specialized in Masonic Temples, designed this structure to replace the 1894 building at the corner of Dorrance and Pine Streets. The classically inspired building, constructed of steel framing with brick and sandstone sheathing, comprises two massive 6-story blocks at an acute angle connected by a smaller trapezoidal block. The eastern block, intended for office space, is articulated on the exterior by Ionic colonnades in antis above a 2 1/2-story, coursed-stone basement. Begun in 1927, construction came to a halt in 1928 after only the walls and roof were completed. The state purchased the property in 1945 with the intention of creating office space and providing performance space. Oresto di Saia was retained as architect for the additions, and the auditorium wing, including office space at the rear, was completed and dedicated as a war memorial in 1951. The auditorium interior, executed in a simplified version of the original plans, is based on late 18th-century Adamesque prototypes. Since its opening, Veterans Auditorium has been the only major concert hall in the state, used for symphonies, recitals, operas, rock concerts, and countless high school graduations. The extremely poor condition of the eastern wing and the hyphen--both untouched since 1928 and now extremely deteriorated--jeopardizes the continuing life of the whole structure.

**107 Stillman White House (1876):** This 2 1/2-story, mansardroof dwelling with a 2-bay facade comprising a small portico and a bay window is typical of the middle-class dwellings erected in this area in the 1870s. Stillman White, in addition to running his foundry in the Randall Square area, was quite active in local politics, serving in the General Assembly House of Representatives between 1878 and 1882, on the Common Council of city government, and as a member of the Board of Aldermen. White remained here until his death in 1903. By 1920 the building was used as a rooming house.

**111 David A. Cleveland House (1869):** This Second Empire house with a mansard roof above a modillion cornice is built on an L-shape plan; an entrance porch, surmounted by a balustrade, fills the nook of the ell. A 2-story bay window dominates the facade. The house was constructed by one of the partners in Cleveland Brothers, a furniture manufactory located at 110 North Main Street; another brother lived at 194 Smith Street (q.v.).

#### **PEKIN STREET**

Filled with 2 1/2-story, 2-family houses built between 1875 and 1895, Pekin Street's architectural cohesiveness is largely due to the rapidity with which these dwellings were constructed. While these buildings are all quite similar if not identical, some variety of detailing exists: a bracketed hood protects the entrance of 33 Pekin Street while the slightly later house at 13 Pekin has a spindle-work porch with scrollsaw trim. The rapid population growth in Providence and the concomitant building boom on Smith Hill in the 1880s was largely responsible for the construction of large numbers of these 2-family houses.

#### **PLEASANT VALLEY PARKWAY**

**95 Coca Cola Bottling Company Plant (1939):** Designed by the Atlanta architectural firm of Robert and Company-retained by Coca Cola for its bottling plants--this brick-sheathed steel-frame building replaced an earlier wood-frame facility at 477 Smith Street (q.v.). A 2-story block at the front of the structure contains office space, while bottling machinery and warehouse space occupy the remaining interior space. The office block has a 3-bay facade with center entrance and fenestration connected vertically by concrete spandrels, which are decorated with stylized versions of the company's product. Horizontal bands of casement windows illuminate the plant area. Contemporary with this structure, Coca Cola also built a handsome pier-and-spandrel, reinforced-concrete, Art Deco influenced garage nearby on Valley Street and, in 1941, a reinforced-concrete, horizontally banded garage on Westpark Street. This plant, with others like it constructed between 1927 and 1949, was built from one of a series of plans sanctioned by the Coca Cola Company's committee on standards, which approved designs of all company products.

#### **PROMENADE STREET**

**199 Rhode Island Normal School, now the Family Court Building (1898):** Martin and Hall designed this Beaux-Arts, terracotta-trimmed, yellow brick structure for use by the rapidly growing Normal School. Four stories high with a flat roof, the building has a central projecting pavilion flanked by smaller end pavilions; the regular fenestration is articulated by engaged columns and pilaster strips.

Built on the site of the first state prison, which had remained vacant between 1878 and the 1890s, this structure was the first built for the school; previously the institution had occupied rented quarters in downtown Providence and, more recently, an old school building on Benefit Street. The school remained here until the Rhode Island College campus was built on Mount Pleasant Avenue in the late 1950s; since then it has been the home of the Family Court and other state offices.

**199 Henry Barnard School, Rhode Island College of Education, now the University of Rhode Island Extension Division (1926):** Sited on an axis perpendicular to that of the Normal School Building, the Barnard School Building is a 3-story brick structure with a flat roof. Exterior articulation of the facade is a simplified version of the Normal School's format, with the scale reduced and the wall surface unadorned. Now rehabilitated to continue its use as an educational center, the Barnard School Building was erected to provide additional space for the rapidly growing Rhode Island College of Education.

**\*235 Brown and Sharpe (1870 et seq.):** This complex, bounded by Promenade, Calverly, and Westpark Streets and I-95, comprises a number of brick industrial structures built over an approximately 50-year span. The earliest of these, on the eastern side of Holden Street at Promenade, is a 4-story brick structure on a partially raised basement with pilaster strips separating each of the 20-over-20 windows on the Promenade Street elevation below the corbeled stringcourse between the third and fourth stories; similar strips separate the 9-over-9 windows on the fourth story. Other buildings, varying in height from one to five stories, are similar to this structure. The company, founded as David Brown and Son in 1833, became J. R. Brown and Sharpe in 1853 and moved to this site from smaller quarters on South Main Street in 1870. The company's production of precision machine tools was crucial to the development of industry, and the rapid industrialization of late 19th-century America and the firm's technological advances, such as the universal grinding and milling machines, ensured the rapid expansion of Brown and Sharpe facilities. The company employed a large number of Smith Hill residents, and its departure to North Kingstown in 1964 abetted the decline of Smith Hill. The complex is now used by several state agencies and private businesses.

**405 Congdon and Carpenter (1930):** Jenks and Ballou were the consulting engineers for this Art Deco structure built by Charles B. McGuire. Comprising a 1-story flat-roof office block in front of a large, flat-roof production-area block, the reinforced-concrete structure has regularly spaced sash windows in the office and casement windows in the warehouse. Founded in 1792, Congdon and Carpenter operated its metalworks in two locations on Canal Street before moving to this location. The Congdon family retained control of the steel and aluminum products company until 1977.

#### **RICHTER STREET**

**Houses (ca 1925):** These sixteen multiple-family dwellings are virtually identical; the basic variation in exterior articulation is in the porch treatment. All the even-number houses and those opposite at 27-29, 31-33, and 35-37 have a bay window the height of the facade and full-width porches attached to the facade; other houses on the street integrate the front porch into the house itself, and the 3rd-story porch is covered by the gable end of the roof. Except for numbers 39-41 (ca 1927) and 41-43, all were built by M. J. Richter, who himself lived in a three-decker at 60 Eaton Street. Richter sold dairy products until the mid-1920s, after which he devoted his time exclusively to building contracting.

#### **RUGGLES STREET**

**110 Ruggles Street Primary School, now the Smith Hill Center (1896):** Two-and-a-half stories high with a cross-gable roof, this rather simple brick building with stone trim is typical of Providence public schools of the 1890s. Built to relieve pressure on the Smith Street Primary School of 1885 (q.v.), the Ruggles Street Primary School was replaced by a modern facility on Camden Street in the late 1950s. It continues to serve Smith Hill in its recycled use as a neighborhood center with programs for area residents.

#### **SMITH STREET**

**83 Saint Patrick's Church Complex (1842 et seq.):** Since founding in the early 1840s, Saint Patrick's parish has been an institution of crucial importance in the Smith Hill neighborhood. A split in the congregation of Saints Peter Paul (founded 1838), the first Roman Catholic Church in Providence, led Bishop Fenwick of Boston to approve the creation of a second parish in the city. The location of the church on Smith Hill--the East Side being considered too expensive--was of great importance for the development of the area. Largely unpopulated and yet adjacent to the East Side, downtown, and the site of the railroad tracks (1848), Smith Hill provided ample space for the many Irish immigrants who began to arrive in the 1840s. The Sisters of Mercy, a teaching order, came to Saint Patrick's in 1851, and the parish school grew rapidly, requiring the construction of a separate structure in 1871 at 19 Davis Street. The following year a 2 1/2-story, mansard-roof convent was erected to provide housing for the Sisters of Mercy; it was demolished in 1979. The present rectory at 38 State Street was erected in 1860; two-and-a-half stories high with a cast mansard roof the building received a brick veneer in this century. By the turn of the century, Saint Patrick's was a large, active parish, and the original structure was believed to be too small: Father William Pyne, the pastor, began plans for a new edifice in 1902, and the neo Gothic structure designed by Murphy, Hindle and Wright was complete in 1916; it was demolished in 1979.



Like many other large parishes, Saint Patrick's not only provided for religious needs, but also sponsored activities for a wide spectrum of ages and interests of its parishioners. The parish continues to play an important role in the Smith Hill community, despite the displacement of much of the congregation by the construction of I-95, the expansion of the state office facilities, and the demolition of the church building because of serious structural decay. The congregation, which is part of the evangelical Roman Catholic movement, now meets in the Saint Patrick's school building at 244 Smith Street (q.v.).

**\*\*90 Rhode Island State House (1895-1904):** A nationally prominent architectural firm, McKim, Mead and White, was responsible for the design of this marble-clad structure in the Beaux-Arts style, of which the firm was the leading exponent in this country. The 3-story structure sits on a rusticated basement, with terraces to the east and west, a paved plaza to the north, and a wide staircase to the south. Each elevation has a central projecting pavilion emphasized by an engaged colonnade. A low parapet surrounds the flat roof, which culminates with a central hemispherical dome, supported by a tall drum, surrounded by four, smaller, similar domes. The highlight of the interior is the rotunda, approached by trapezoidal foyers on the north and south, with cross-axial staircases, which provide access to the main governmental chambers on the second floor. While inspired by other capitols--notably the United States Capitol--the Rhode Island State House is an extremely sophisticated interpretation of the prototype, eminently suited to its site, and remains the state's outstanding monument to itself.

**133 State Office Building (1928, 1935):** Jackson, Robertson, and Adams, designers of a number of stone-trimmed, red-brick, Georgian Revival structures in Providence, were the architects for this 3-story building based on late 18th-century models. An engaged colonnade embellishes the first two stories of the facade, and a parapet along the edge of the flat roof partially screens the set-back third story. Enlarged in 1935, the building is basically square in plan with an open, central, parking court. In contrast to its pretentious exterior, the State Office Building's interiors are extremely utilitarian, except for the Adamesque foyer. Built to relieve the pressure of an expanding bureaucracy on the State House, the State Office Building replaced the finest Federal mansion on Smith Hill, the Colonel Henry Smith House (1800).

**147 Goff's Grocery Block (1873):** This mansard-roof, 21/2-story commercial-residential building has an irregular pentagonal plan to accommodate it to its site at the corner of Smith and Jefferson Streets. While the original store fronts are now somewhat altered, the block retains much of its original appearance. This type of structure, once quite common on major thoroughfares through the neighborhood, is now relatively rare, though a number of buildings have been raised or altered to achieve the same end.

**194 Charles S. Cleveland House (1871):** Two-and-a-half stories with a high hip roof and gable dormers above a broad entablature and modillion cornice, this house has a 2-bay facade, with a bracketed hood over the entrance and a 2-story bay window. Following the division of the Holden Estate, Cleveland built this substantial dwelling just west of the Holden Homestead (now the site of I-95). Cleveland-- with his brother David, who lived nearby at 111 Park Street (q.v.)--was a partner in Cleveland Brothers Furniture Company on North Main Street.

**200, 206 Jonathan Tucker Houses (ca 1851):** Both of these similar 3-bay, 21/2-story houses with gable roofs set end to the street were built by Tucker, a deputy sheriff, soon after the Holden Estate Plat was opened for development in 1850. Number 206 Smith Street shows the hallmarks of the Greek Revival style in its plan and its handsome Ionic entrance portico, while 200 Smith has Italianate detailing, including a bracketed hood over the entrance, round-head windows in the attic story, and modillion raking and eaves cornices.

**221 Sterling Service Oil Company Station (ca 1925):** This 1-story, stuccoed structure with large, multiple-pane windows and pantile roof is typical of the early gasoline stations built to service the rapidly proliferating automobiles of the 1920s. As early as 1908, Smith Street was shown in the Automobile Club of Rhode Island's "Red Book" as the major northwest route out of Providence to Putnam, Connecticut, and Springfield, Massachusetts. The use of Smith Street as a major artery made it desirable for service stations and garages, such as that at 558 Smith (q.v.) and, by the 1950s, Smith Street abounded with automobile-oriented businesses, many of them clustered at major intersections, thus occupying key corner sites and thereby diminishing the visual quality of Smith Street.

**244 Saint Patrick's School (1928):** By the 1920s, the facilities at Saint Patrick's Church at 83 Smith Street (q.v.) had become too cramped for the large parish and in 1927 the cornerstone of this 2-story, steel-frame, brick structure, designed by John F. Hogan, was laid. The symmetrical building has a central entrance with a broken-scroll pediment flanked by banks of sash windows; the surfaces of the projecting end pavilions are unarticulated. Built on the Jones Lot (the site of circuses and other traveling shows in the late 19th century), Saint Patrick's School provided expanded educational facilities for parish children. Because of the disintegration of the neighborhood and parish caused by the construction of I-95 and in the 1960s, Saint Patrick's was forced to close the school in 1970. The Word of God Community, an evangelical movement, became active at Saint Patrick's in the early 1970s, and the school reopened as Saint Patrick's Word of God School in the fall of 1972 and continues to educate children of Smith Hill. Further, because of structural deterioration of the church at 83 Smith Street, the school building is now used for worship services.

**326 Allen B. Smith House (1864):** A modest 2-story house with a flank-gable roof, 5-bay facade, and center entrance with side and transom lights, this vernacular dwelling was erected in one of the earlier western settlements on Smith Street. Smith was listed as a pattern maker in the 1860s, but by 1875 he was running a saloon at the back of his property, on Orms Street.

**334 Sheffield Smith House (1855):** This 21/2-story dwelling is distinguished by its almost whimsical use of Italianate detailing wedded to a Greek Revival form. The 5-bay, center entrance facade is articulated into a narrow entrance bay (containing the hooded entrance and tall round-head window above) and two larger flanking bays (containing sash windows with heavy lintels) by colossal pilasters with clustered brackets serving as capitals. Smith, a quarryman, built the first house in this area on the 1854 Hawes Plat. While the central round-head window--once part of an even more elaborate window complex--has been altered and the cupola removed, the house still retains much of its original detailing.

**\*396 Smith Street Primary School (1885):** A handsome example of the Queen Anne style, the picturesque quality of the 21/2-story brick structure is greatly enhanced by its contrived siting: the irregularly massed building is turned at an angle to Smith Street, and one corner of the basement is cut along a 45-degree angle at the sidewalk line; above the basement, the wall is corbeled to form a right angle. While the steeple has been removed from the tower, the building retains much of its original detailing, including floriated terra-cotta decorative trim. Replaced as a public school by the Camlen Street Elementary School, the Smith Street Primary School is still used by the city as offices for Adult Education, Senior Citizen, and School Health Departments.

**409 John Healy House (ca 1900):** A large, late Queen Anne, multiple-family dwelling with a cross-gable roof and prominent semioctagonal corner turret, the Healy House was built by a machinist who lived here with his family and rented out the rest of the units.

**477 Coca Cola Bottling Plant (ca 1920):** The first Providence Coca Cola plant, this 1 1/2-story, hip-roof, frame structure was built by the company and used between 1920 and the completion of the present facility on Pleasant Valley Parkway in 1939 (q.v.).

**488 Joy Village Restaurant, formerly Olivo's Diner (1949):** One story high with a flat roof and "log cabin" sheathing, the building has a center entrance flanked by tripartite plateglass windows on its facade below a tack-on hip-roof hood. Built as Olivo's Diner, the building has housed Chinese restaurants since 1953. With one of the most arresting store fronts on Smith Hill, the restaurant occupies the best example of "decorated shed" architecture in the survey area.

This type of architecture, now quite common throughout the United States and epitomized in Las Vegas, relies on the application of ornamentation to the facade of an otherwise anonymous structure, usually to connote the use of the building. With Olivo's Diner, no connotative message is readily established by the log cabin store front, and the further change in use of the building with retention of the original store front only further intensifies its contradictory complexity.

**558 Elmhurst Garage (1931):** One story high with a flat roof behind the parapet on the facade, this brick pier-and-spandrel garage has a 3-bay facade with a center automobile entrance flanked by large plate-glass windows. As automobile ownership increased rapidly following the First World War, the need for neighborhood repair shops was met by structures such as this one, which provided more complete automobile repair facilities than the small gasoline stations such as that at 221 Smith Street (q.v.).

**\*581 Charles Dowler House II (1872):** This elaborately decked out, L-plan, mansard-roof cottage, prominently sited at the corner of Smith Street and Oakland Avenue, has richly detailed exterior articulation, including fish-scale shingling on the roof, incised Eastlake detailing on the dormers, an oculus window in the mansard, imaginative Corinthian colonettes on the porch, and several bay windows. Dowler, who came to this country from England in the early 1860s to produce arms for the Civil War, first lived at 83 Camden Street (q.v.) until building this more elaborate dwelling. After the Civil War, Dowler turned to sculpture, designing the Collyer Monument in Pawtucket and the John Sparks Monument in Bristol among other works, and by the end of the century listed himself in Providence directories as a designer of interior, and exterior decorations, models for monumental work, and patterns for jewelry. After his retirement in 1919-at seventy-eight-he took up painting; he died here in 1931. His house, possessing all the whimsical charm of a holiday-time gingerbread house, epitomizes what, in the popular imagination, is thought of as the quintessential Victorian dwelling.

#### **SPARROW STREET**

**\*11-13, 15-17, 16-18, 19-21, 20-22 Houses (1925):** These five, nearly identical three-deckers were constructed in 1925: the three on the north side of the street by Max J. Richter, developer of Richter Street (q.v.), and the two on the south side by the Volpe family. Typical examples of 1920s three-deckers, the facades of these buildings have a large bay window to one side, full-width porches, and a wide-eave and end-gable roof. The only difference between the two groups is the use of paired columns on the porches of the Richter buildings.

#### **VIOLET STREET**

**37 Cottage (1871):** Built as an investment property by Robert Arnett, a machinist who lived at 4 Penn Street, this story-and-a-half cottage has a cross-gable roof and a 2-bay facade with a hooded entrance and bay window. It is typical of the small, 1-family dwellings erected in the years following the Civil War.

#### **WESTPARK 6-8 Charles F. Hull House (1873):**

Two-and-a-half stories high with a mansard roof, this house has a two-bay facade with a side-hall entrance and two-story bay window. The first-story porch is a later addition. Hull was a partner in the Charles F. and John M. Hull Building Company.

**11 Christopher G. Dodge House (1858):** Built on a knoll, one story above street level, this imposing 3-story Italianate house has a 3-bay facade, a bracketed cornice, and wide eaves. The center entrance, flanked by bay windows on the first floor, is reached by twin stone staircases with fine, wrought-iron balustrades. The carriage house, now heavily altered, still stands at 95 Holden Street. Dodge, the owner of a dyeworks, bought the land in 1853 from the Holden Estate and moved his family into their new home upon its completion five years later. The house remained in the family until the last years of the 19th century, but by 1901 it had been converted to a rooming house.

#### **ZONE STREET**

**12,14, 18, 22, 26, 30, 34, 38, 42, 46, 57, 51, 52, 55, 59, 61 The Burnside Row (1866-1867):** Built by Levi D. Bates, contractor, for E. P. Mason, G. M. Richmond, and Dr. A. H. Okie, partners in the Rhode Island Locomotive Works, these sixteen identical dwellings housed that company's workers. Two-and-a-half stories high, gable end to the street, each has a 3-bay facade and side-hall entrance plan-this form is prototypical of late 19th-century mass housing. This group of houses is the only example of company owned housing on Smith Hill; such housing was, in fact, unusual in industrial centers as large as Providence, though quite common in smaller mill villages.



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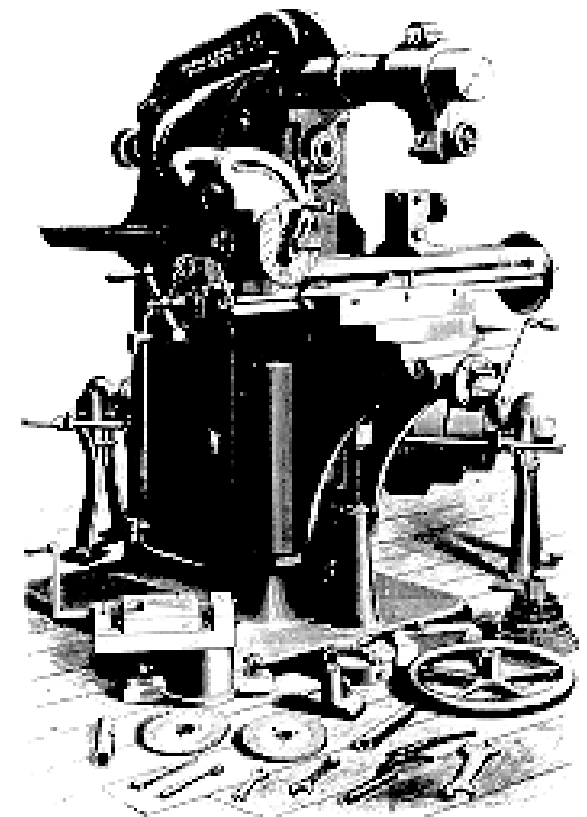


FIG. 36 - NO. 3 UNIVERSAL MILLING MACHINE

Fig. 67: Brown & Sharpe Universal Milling Machine Number 3. [Courtesy of the Rhode Island Historical Society: RHi x3 2723.](#)

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